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Report Highlights:

The Australian Cattle industry is expected to expand over the forecast period out to the end of CY 2009. Increases in inventories are expected to see slaughter and production subside in CY 2008 and CY 2009 from record levels experienced in CY 2007. A decrease in production in CY 2008 and CY 2009 will place downward pressure on exports. Falling exports will also be facilitated by the stronger relative value of the Australian dollar and increased competition in export markets such as Japan and Korea. Imports of US pork rose sharply in CY 2007 and CY 2008 and are expected to grow in CY 2009, albeit at a slower rate.

Includes PSD Changes: No
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Canberra [AS1]
[AS]

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SECTION ONE: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK**Summary**

The Australian Cattle industry is expected to expand over the forecast period out to the end of CY 2009. Relatively high prices combined with a return to more normal weather conditions and the associated improvements in grain and pasture production outlook is expected to boost closing inventories in CY 2008 and CY 2009.

Increases in inventories are expected to see slaughter and production subside in CY 2008 and CY 2009 from record levels experienced in CY 2007. Despite this fall, slaughter is likely to remain historically high. Production of beef and veal is expected to fall in line with slaughter during this period.

A decrease in production in CY 2008 and CY 2009 will place downward pressure on exports. Falling exports will also be facilitated by the stronger relative value of the Australian dollar and increased competition in export markets such as Japan and Korea. Post expects the emergence of growth markets such as Russia to constrain this fall somewhat.

Feedlot activity is expected to improve steadily over the remainder of CY 2008 and throughout CY 2009. A greatly improved outlook for Australian grain production and supply is expected to see feedlot numbers increase significantly over the foreseeable future, although improved grain supply is not expected to see an immediate return to historically high levels.

Live cattle exports have increased significantly in recent times. Official trade figures show this increase largely driven by growth in exports to Indonesia as well as drought in some key supply areas. Post expects this trend to continue, particularly while exports of processed beef are forecast to decline.

High prices have received much media attention in recent times and have created a significant challenge for Australian livestock industries more generally. Transport costs for livestock and feed in particular has reduced industry profitability, however post sees this burden affecting all agricultural industries and is unlikely, at this stage, to cause resources or capital to be shifted away from the livestock industry.

Going forward, post has assumed average weather conditions which, if achieved, will likely see grain production bounce back from historical lows and see pasture conditions greatly improve from the record drought experienced since CY 2002. Post has assumed there will be no significant changes in access for Australian beef market access during the forecast period.

The Australian pig meat industry has been under much pressure in recent times. On the supply side, severe and long running drought has increased grain prices and reduced feed grain availability, sharply increasing production costs. On the demand side, the strong Australian dollar has sharply increased imports, providing strong competition on the domestic market, while constraining returns for exported pig meat. Imports of US pork rose sharply in CY 2007 and CY 2008 and are expected to grow in CY 2009, albeit at a slower rate.

SECTION TWO: STATISTICAL TABLES

PSD Table Animal Numbers, Cattle

	2007 Revised			2008 Estimate			2009 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	28846	28846	28400	29202	29202	28100			28300	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	1990	1990	1800	1885	1885	1730			1750	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	12750	12750	12750	12700	12700	12700			12800	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	10200	10200	9429	10300	10300	9765			10100	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	39046	39046	37829	39502	39502	37865			38400	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	723	722	719	800	800	800			900	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	723	722	719	800	800	800			900	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	3600	3600	3844	3475	3475	3600			3550	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	955	955	910	900	900	850			800	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	4517	4517	4206	4377	4377	4265			4250	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	9072	9072	8960	8752	8752	8715			8600	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	49	50	50	50	50	50			50	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	29202	29202	28100	29900	29900	28300			28850	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	39046	39046	37829	39502	39502	37865			38400	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	356	356	-300	698	698	200			550	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	4	4	0	3	1	0			0	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	-2	-2	0	0	-1	0			0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	-3	-3	0	4	1	0			0	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	69	69	65	71	71	68			69	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	723	722	719	800	800	800			900	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	31	31	32	30	30	31			30	(PERCENT)

PSD Table Meat, Beef and Veal

	2007 Revised			2008 Estimate			2009 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009	
Slaughter (Reference)	9072	9072	8960	8752	8752	8715			8600	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	31	31	31	91	91	91			82	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	2197	2197	2172	2075	2100	2100			2070	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	6	6	9	6	6	7			7	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	6	6	9	6	6	7			7	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	2234	2234	2212	2172	2197	2198			2159	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	1400	1400	1400	1360	1350	1386			1350	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	1400	1400	1400	1360	1350	1386			1350	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	743	743	721	752	787	730			737	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	743	743	721	752	787	730			737	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	91	91	91	60	60	82			72	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	2234	2234	2212	2172	2197	2198			2159	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	420	420	420	400	400	365			340	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	60	60	60	-31	-31	-9			-10	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	242	242	242	237	240	241			241	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	1	1	0	-6	-4	0			0	(PERCENT)
Import Change	-33	-33	0	0	0	0			0	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-2	-2	0	-3	-4	0			0	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1,394.0	1,394.0	1,391.0	1,354.0	1,344.0	1,379.0			1,343.0	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	-1	-1	0	1	6	0			0	(PERCENT)
Population	0	0		0	0					(HEAD)
Per Capita Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(KG)

PSD Table Animal Numbers, Swine

	2007 Revised			2008 Estimate			2009 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2006		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009	MM/YYYY
Total Beginning Stocks	2471	2471	2471	2410	2410	2605			2550	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	330	330	286	325	325	280			275	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	5240	5240	5484	5000	5000	5030			4950	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	7711	7711	7955	7410	7410	7635			7500	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	1	1		1	1					(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	1	1	0	1	1	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	5300	5300	5350	5200	5200	5085			5000	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	5300	5300	5350	5200	5200	5085			5000	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	2410	2410	2605	2209	2209	2550			2500	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	7711	7711	7955	7410	7410	7635			7500	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	-61	-61	134	-201	-201	-55			-50	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	0			0	(PERCENT)
Sow Change	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	0			0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	-1	-1	0	-5	-5	0			0	(PERCENT)
Production to Sows	16.0	16.0	19.2	15.0	15.0	18.0			18.0	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1	1	0	1	1	0			0	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	214	214	217	216	216	195			196	(PERCENT)

PSD Table Meat, Swine

	2007 Revised			2008 Estimate			2009 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009	MM/YYYY
Slaughter (Reference)	5300	5300	5350	5200	5200	5085			5000	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	24	24	24	44	43	35			44	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	383	383	386	375	375	367			361	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	141	125	138	160	150	140			146	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	141	125	138	160	150	140			146	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	548	532	548	579	568	542			551	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	54	54	53	60	60	48			52	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	54	54	53	60	60	48			52	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	450	435	460	460	450	450			450	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	450	435	460	460	450	450			450	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	44	43	35	59	58	44			49	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	548	532	548	579	568	542			551	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	40	40	39	45	45	40			42	(1000 MT CWE)
CY, Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0					(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	20	19	11	15	15	9			5	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	72	72	72	72	72	72			72	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	-2	-2	0	0	-2	0			0	(PERCENT)
Import Change	29	21	0	0	20	0			0	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-10	-5	0	0	11	0			0	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	-87.0	-71.0	-85.0	-100.0	-90.0	-92.0			-94.0	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	5	2	0	0	3	0			0	(PERCENT)

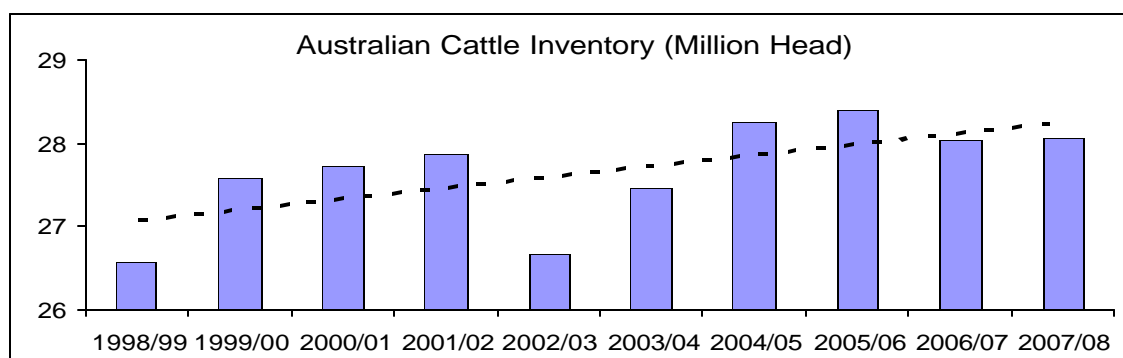
SECTION THREE: NARRATIVE ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, POLICY & MARKETING

Cattle

Inventory

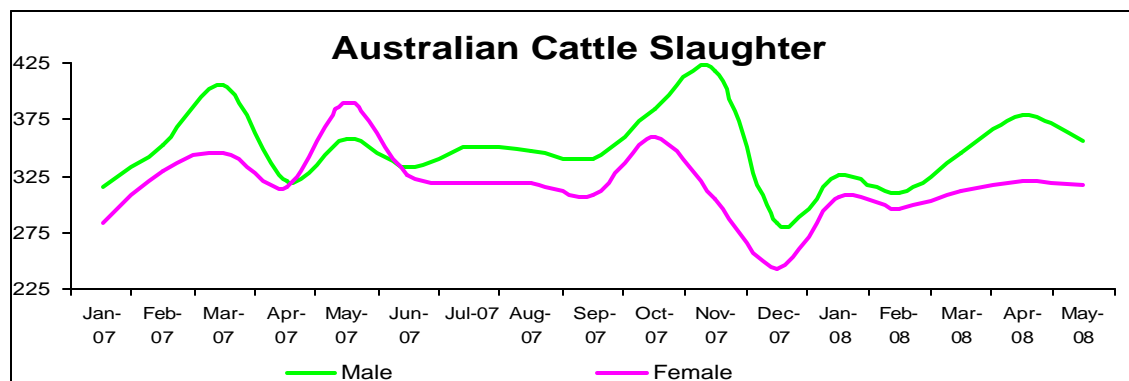
Total cattle inventory (beef and dairy) for CY 2009 is forecast to close at 28.85 million head, two percent higher than the closing inventory for the previous year. This forecast increase is consistent with the long term trend established using ABARE data. The expected increase in inventory remains the primary driver for post's forecast changes in slaughter, production and exports.

Post has assumed average weather conditions through CY 2009 and for the remainder of CY 2008. These conditions, combined with excellent rain already received, will likely see pasture conditions continuing to improve. Crop production, which is vital for the lot feeding sector, is also forecast to improve significantly following years of severe drought and greatly reduced production. Increasing feed supplies are expected to improve profit margins.



Source: ABARE Data (July-June)

Industry reports suggest that inventory may remain static in CY 2008 and CY 2009. However, these same reports assume a continuation of drought conditions during this period while post has assumed a return to normal weather conditions. Post's assumption, combined with high cattle prices is likely to cause inventory to grow for the remainder of CY 2008 and CY 2009. Forecast growth is also supported by recent data which shows higher prices paid for breeding stock and the comparatively lower slaughter rates for female cattle.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

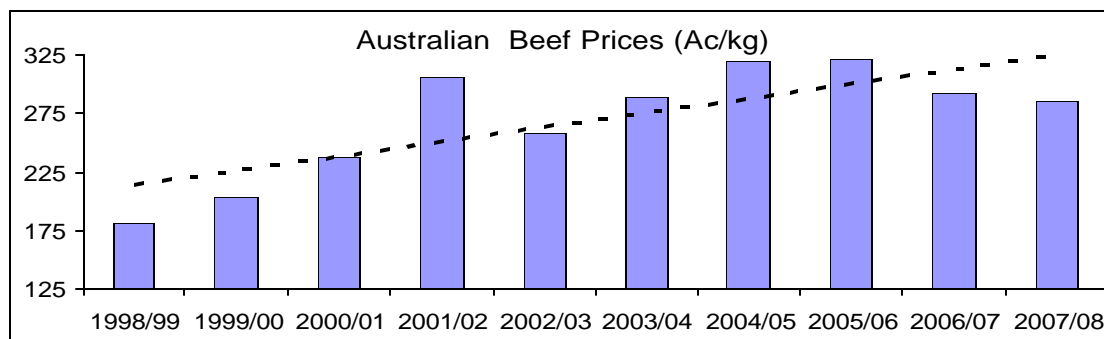
According to industry forecasts, sheep numbers are projected to continue falling through 2011, reaching their lowest inventory level since 1920. Poorer returns associated with wool production compared to relatively high returns for grain and beef production is expected to contribute to sustained downward pressure on sheep numbers for the foreseeable future.

The record for Australian cattle inventory stands at 32.6 million head and was set in 1975. Post believes that, considering this record, there is potential for further increases in cattle inventory beyond the forecast period.

Prices

Prices for live cattle have eased somewhat, down from record levels set in recent years. Despite this fall, live cattle prices remain in “positive territory” in terms of profitability and have not as yet dampened expectations for the forecast period. Post has assumed relative stability in cattle prices for the foreseeable future.

Industry reports suggest that movement in prices going forward are difficult to predict due to offsetting forces in the current cattle market. The strong value of the Australian dollar and increased competition in key markets are likely to provide downward pressure on prices while the domestic tightening of supply is likely to provide upward pressure on prices.



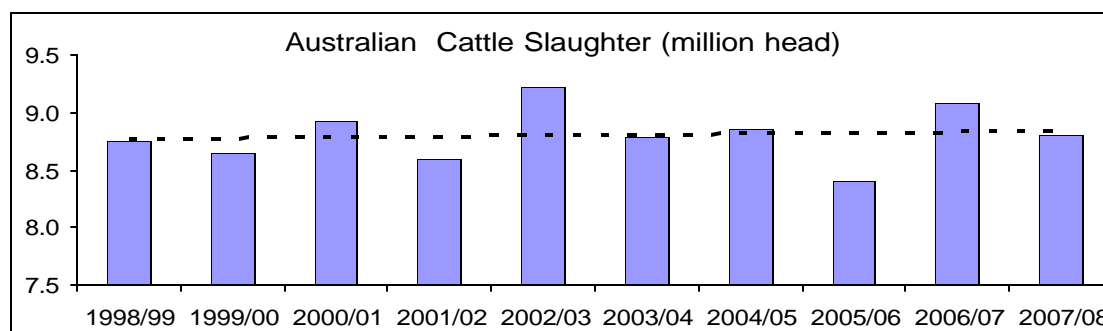
Source: ABARE Data (July-June)

Slaughter

Total cattle slaughter is forecast at 8.6 million head in CY 2009, down from the 8.7 million head estimated for CY 2008. Improved seasonal conditions are likely to encourage producers to withhold stock from sale or slaughter. Tighter supplies of slaughter cattle moving forward are likely to too see slaughter fall and inventory build.

Post's estimate for total slaughter in CY 2008 has been revised slightly downwards despite a relatively strong level recorded for the first half of CY 2008. Record dry conditions in May have seen a temporary increase in slaughter despite a longer term trend of decline since the end of CY 2006. Widespread rainfall since this period and post's assumption of continued average weather conditions is likely to see slaughter fall for the remainder of CY 2008 and into CY 2009.

Post does not anticipate any significant changes in carcass yield in CY 2009.



Source: ABARE Data (July-June)

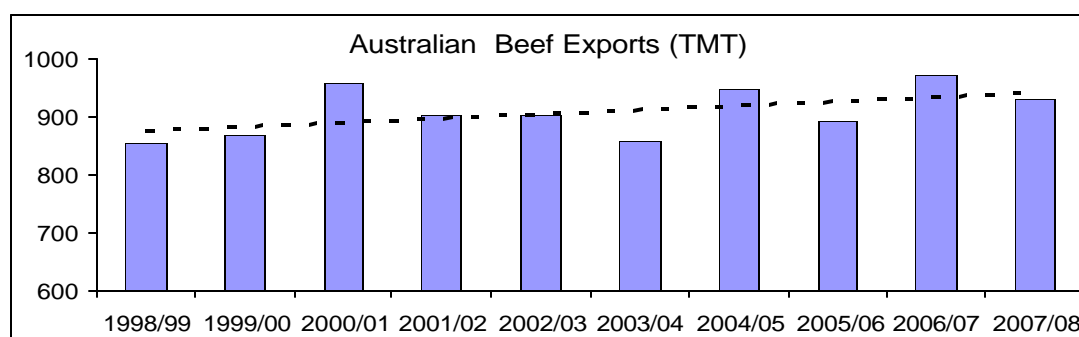
Production

Total Beef and Veal production for CY 2009 is forecast at 2,070 TMT (Carcass Weight Equivalent – CWE), down slightly on the estimate for the previous year. A reduction in the supply of cattle for slaughter is expected to see production decline in line with the forecast decline in slaughter. Somewhat reduced export demand is also expected to place some downward pressure on beef production.

Post advises that in arriving at this production forecast, average weather conditions have been assumed. In the event that Australia suffers a return to drought conditions, post would likely revise its production forecast upwards in line with a revised slaughter forecast.

Exports

Total beef and veal exports for CY 2009 are forecast to decrease to 1,350 TMT CWE, a decline of over two percent on the previous year. Post advises that this figure would equate to around 964 TMT shipped weight using a conversion factor of approximately 1.4. Post advises that, despite this fall, this figure would be considered high and remains well above the ten-year average of 816 TMT CWE established using ABARE's historical data.



Source: ABARE Data (July-June)

The majority of the forecast fall in exports is underpinned by the forecast fall in production. However, increased export competition (in Korea and Japan), and strong domestic demand, is expected place further downward pressure on exports.

A stronger Australian dollar has trimmed the total value of exports in recent years and also eroded Australia's export competitiveness. Recently, the Australian dollar reached its highest US dollar value since March 1984 and has also strengthened against the Japanese yen and the Korean won.

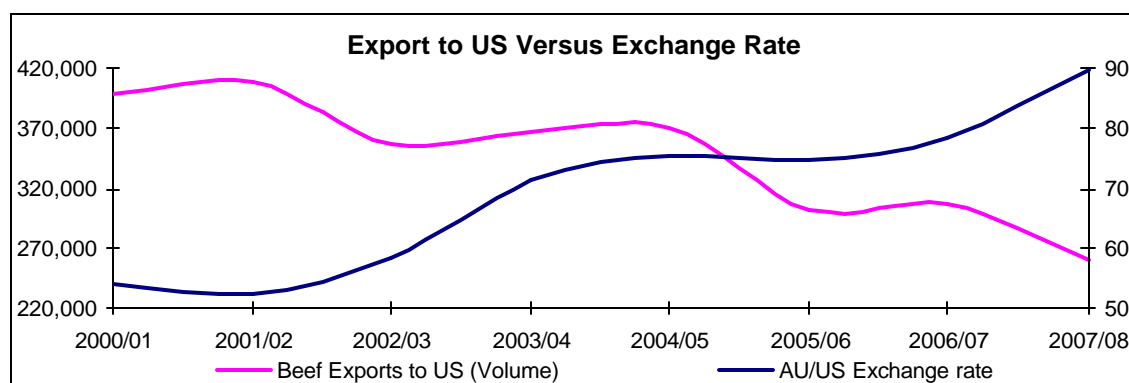
Export Markets

The United States

Exports of beef and veal to the United States for CY 2007 totaled 420 TMT CWE. However, for the year ending May 2008, exports to the US have fallen around 15 percent indicating that total exports for CY 2008 will likely be around 365 TMT and post expects exports to the US for CY 2009 to be near 340 TMT CWE.

Exports of beef and veal to the US for CY 2007 represent around 30 percent of total exports. However, for the year ended May 2008, exports to the US fell to around 26 percent of total exports, representing a fall in both volume of beef exported to the US and the proportion of Australia's beef exported to the US versus other markets.

Increases in the value of the Australian dollar, particularly against the US dollar have significantly increased the relative price of Australian beef in the US market and in markets where the two countries compete.



Source: ABARE Data (July-June)

Korea

Developments in the Korean beef market have been followed with interest by the Australian beef industry. Exports to Korea reached 162 TMT in CY 2007, maintaining its position as Australia's third largest export market by volume and value. Industry sources place Korea as Australia's second largest export market for lot fed beef.

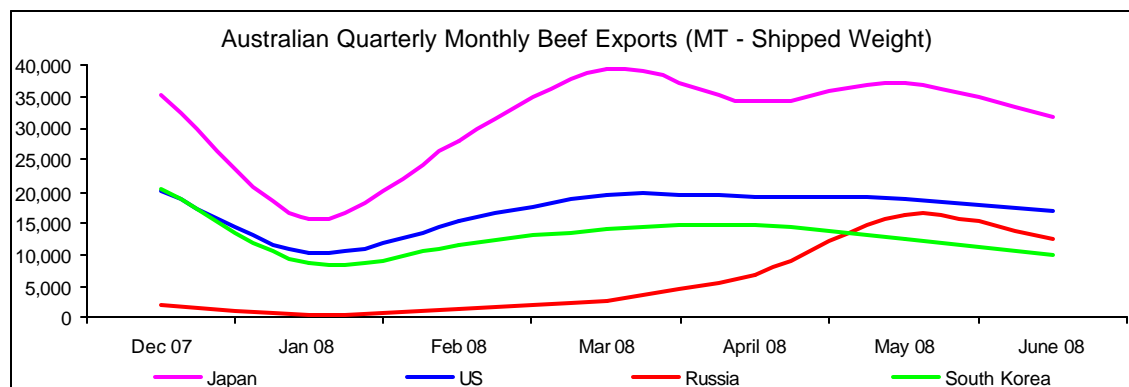
Exports of Australian beef to Korea fell by nearly nine percent, year ending May 2008, according to official trade data. Industry reports suggest this downturn is due to increased competition from US beef but also from decreased beef consumption within Korea. According to one report, a carcass of Australian beef is now selling for 17 percent less than during same period last year.

Recent media reports have quoted the Australian Prime Minister's announcement of an "in principle" agreement to begin free trade talks between Australia and Korea. Talks are believed to be designed, at least in part, to protect Australia's A\$1.0 billion dollar beef trade with Korea.

Russia

Australian beef exports to Russia increased sharply in recent times, representing an important diversification in Australia's beef market portfolio's.

Exports to Russia in the first five months of 2008 were higher than the total for the past 8 years. Official government trade data has shipments for the year ending May 2008 at 46 TMT CWE, representing a three fold increase on the same period for the previous year.



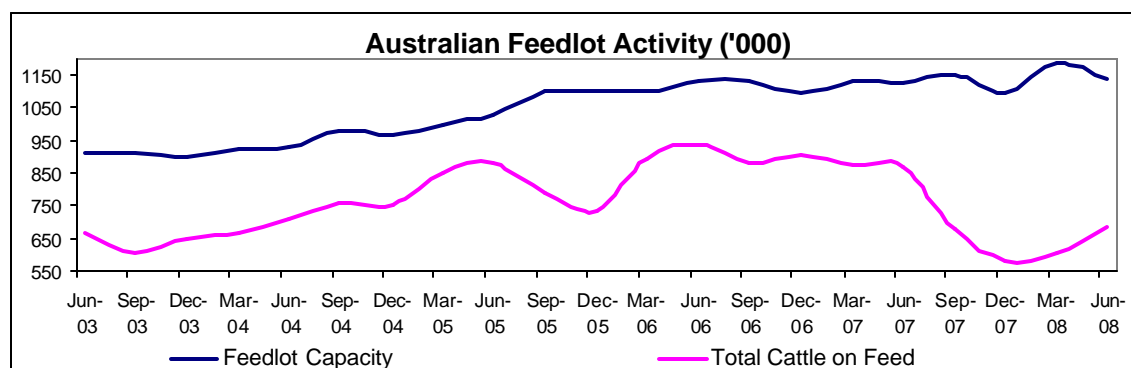
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Clouding this outlook, Russia recently took action to exclude four (three kangaroo and one beef) Australian processing plants from shipping beef and other meats to Russia. This action is not expected to cause a major constraint in beef shipments as the majority of Australian beef exports to Russia remain unaffected. However, it has been taken seriously by local government agencies.

Cattle on Feed

The Australia Lot feeding sector has been under much pressure in recent times. Sharply reduced supplies of feed grain and the sharp increases in the cost of grain have reduced total numbers of cattle on feed.

Going forward, a recent record sorghum harvest, and a forecast increase in winter cereal grain production, which accounts for the vast majority of Australia's grain production, is likely to see numbers of cattle on feed increase significantly. However, transport costs and continuing high grain prices are likely to continue to reduce profitability and will likely prevent numbers of cattle on feed returning to the 940,000 head record during the June quarter in 2006 (during the forecast period). Improved pasture conditions may also constrain growth.

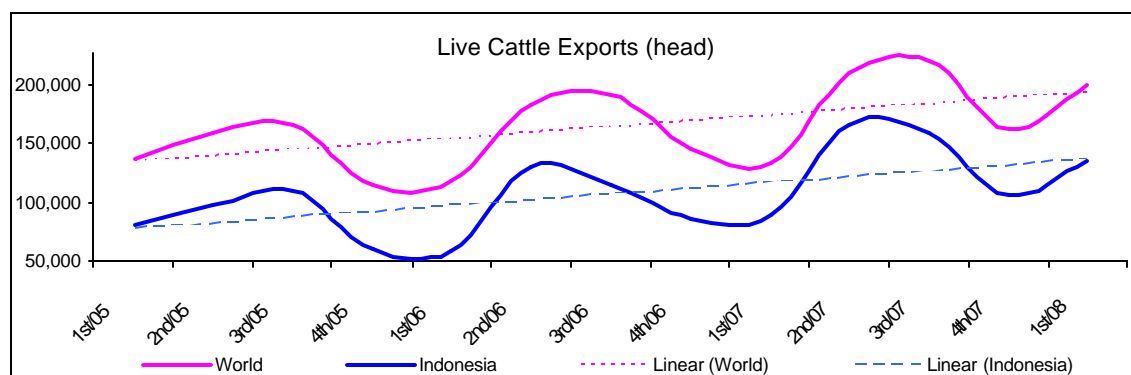


Source: MLA/ALFA

The Australian lot feeding sector remains vehemently opposed to the provision of Government assistance for the production of ethanol, arguing that it places disproportionate demands on feed grains and inflates input prices.

Live Cattle

Australian exports of live cattle from Australia have grown substantially in volume and value since CY 2005, due to higher demand in export markets and drier conditions in northern Australia. Industry reports live cattle exports to be 41 percent higher in the first half of CY 2008 than for the same period in the previous year. Post forecasts exports of live cattle to reach 900,000 head in CY 2009, up from the estimated 800,000 head in CY 2008.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Indonesia remains the primary driver of exports of Australian live cattle. Industry sources suggest that export volumes to Indonesia could break record levels in the foreseeable future. Live cattle exports to Israel, now Australia's second largest market, have also grown significantly as has exports to Mexico, which has recently taken large shipments of Australian dairy cattle.

Swine

The Australian pig meat industry has been under much pressure in recent times. On the supply side, severe and long running drought has increased grain prices and reduced feed grain availability, sharply increasing production costs. On the demand side, the strong Australian dollar has sharply increased imports, providing strong competition on the domestic market, while constraining returns for exported pig meat.

Going forward, post expects the grain situation to ease somewhat, although grain prices will likely remain historically high. The value of the Australian dollar is also expected to remain "in positive territory" from an historical perspective, although it may ease somewhat going forward. These conditions will likely continue to provide long term downward pressure on sow numbers, inventory and production. The strong Australian dollar, combined with strong domestic demand will likely see imports of US pig meat continue to grow, albeit at a slower rate.

Inventory

Post forecasts closing inventory for CY 2009 at 2.5 million head, down two percent on the previous year. Historically high grain prices are expected to maintain downward pressure on sow numbers and the national inventory going forward. The number of establishments (farms) producing pigs has also fallen in recent times as less efficient producers exit the industry. Post expects this trend to persist beyond the forecast period.

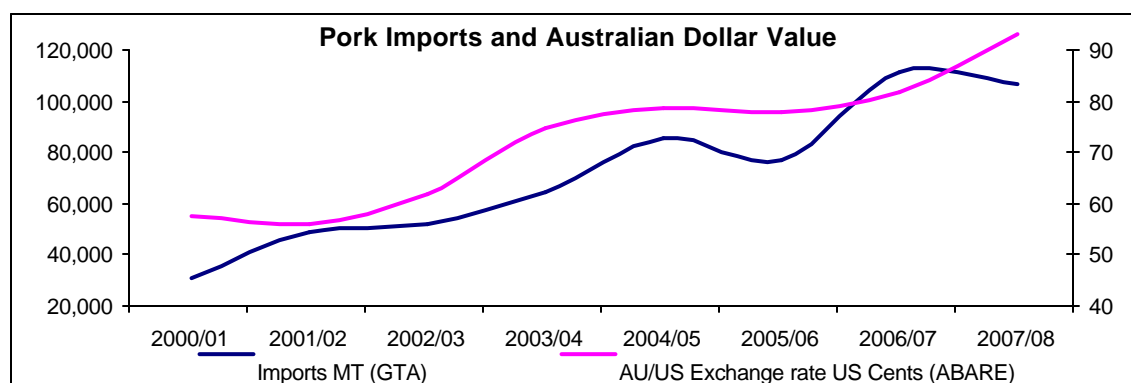
Production

Post forecasts production to fall in CY 2009 to 361 TMT, down slightly on the revised figure for the previous year. This fall is largely in line with the projected decline in slaughter and will likely be driven by a small pig crop.

Imports

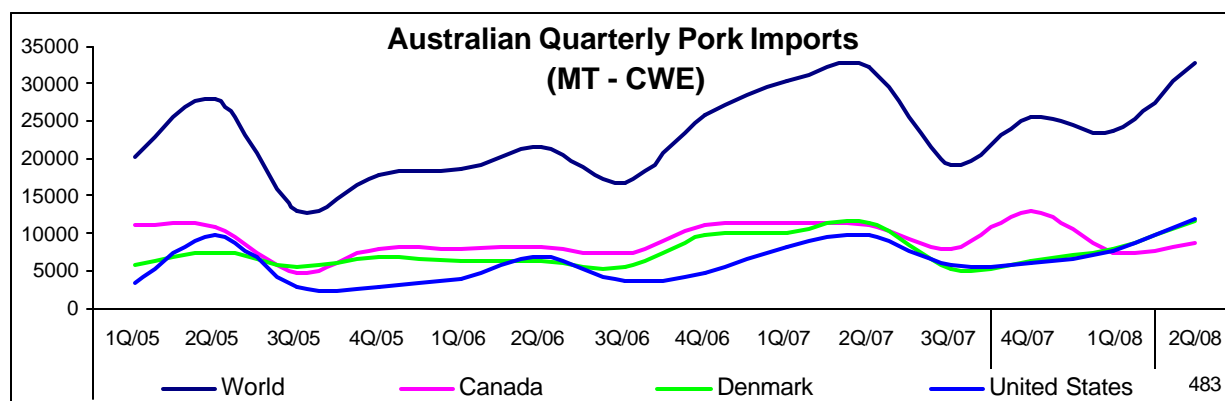
Post has forecast imports to increase slightly in CY 2009 to 146 TMT CWE, or around 112 TMT in shipped weight (using a conversion factor of 1.3). A strong Australian dollar, which reached a 24 year high in the first half of CY 2008, has greatly assisted the competitiveness of imported pork.

Pork imports have increased significantly since CY 2000 and now represent almost one third of consumption, according to post estimates. More recently, driven in no small part by changes in exchange rates, imports have grown relatively sharply. The rise in value of the Australian dollar against the US dollar has abated slightly in more recent times and post expects growth in imports to slow somewhat in CY 2009.



Source: Global Trade Atlas and ABARE

The United States continues to improve its share of the Australian market, recently becoming the largest supplier of imported pig meat. In the second quarter of CY 2008 imports from the United States surpassed Denmark, having surpassed Canada in the previous quarter. Canada has historically been the largest supplier of imported pig meat.



Source: Global Trade Atlas

Exports

Exports of Australian pig meat are expected to increase to 52 TMT in CY 2009. This forecast, if achieved would be considered low by historical standards, with the ten year average estimated at 57.5 TMT.

Considering the current strength in the Australian dollar, post does not expect exports to return (in the foreseeable future) to those experienced in 2002/03 (July-June) when Australia exported a record 79 TMT, according to ABARE date. Export levels reflective of this record would require a sharp change in exchange rates from current levels.

Policy

The Federal Treasurer, the Minister for Trade and the Minister for Agriculture announced on October 17, 2007 a 'safeguards inquiry' into the impact of imports of pig meat on the Australian pork industry. The inquiry was undertaken by the Productivity Commission and examined structural adjustment that has been occurring recently in the industry.

On April 4, 2008, Australia's Acting Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry announced the release of the Productivity Commission's final report on the Safeguards Inquiry into the Import of Pigmeat. The Commission found that safeguard measures against pigmeat imports were not warranted. The Commission attributed the serious injury to Australia's industry to higher feed costs, not to imports.

Despite the finding that safeguards were not warranted the commission recognized that most pig producers are suffering reduced profitability and many are suffering financial losses, resulting in reductions in breeding sows and employment levels, with consequent negative impacts on production emerging in early to mid 2008. In the Commission's assessment, the pig farming part of the industry is accordingly suffering serious injury.

Recent Reports from FAS/Canberra

The reports listed below can all be downloaded from the FAS website at:
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>.

Report Number	Title of Report	Date
AS8038	FAIRS Country Report	07/31/08
AS8037	The Australian Emissions Trading Scheme NFF Policy	07/22/08
AS8036	Draft Organic Standard Released for Comment	07/22/08
AS8035	Biotechnology Annual	07/15/08
AS8033	Grain and Feed Quarterly Update	07/08/08
AS8032	Wheat Reform Legislation Passes in Parliament	06/25/08
AS8031	Country Strategy Statement	06/20/08
AS8030	Grain and Feed Situation Update	06/13/08
AS8029	Response to the "Safeguards Inquiry Into The Imports of Pigmeat"	06/06/08
AS8028	New Wheat Marketing Legislation Progresses Through Parliament	06/05/08
AS8027	Biofuels Annual	06/04/08
AS8026	Aust Govt Expresses Disappointment Over Farm Bill	05/27/08
AS8024	US Farm Bill: Lost Opportunity – Minister for Trade	05/19/08
AS8023	Dairy Semi-Annual	05/19/08
AS8022	ABARE Report indicates GM crops will provide economic benefits to Australian regions	05/15/08
AS8020	Cotton Annual	05/01/08
AS8019	Draft IRA for Stone Fruit from the US Released for Comment	04/29/08
AS8017	Stone Fruit Annual	04/11/08
AS8016	Pork Safeguard: Productivity Commission Final Report	04/07/08
AS8015	Sugar Annual	04/08/08
AS8014	Grain & Feed Annual	03/28/08
AS8012	Livestock Semi-Annual	03/20/08
AS8011	Commencement of IRA for U.S. Apples Announced	03/19/08
AS8010	Wheat Industry Export Group Discussion Paper Released	03/18/08
AS8009	Call for Comments on Quarantine & Biosecurity Review	03/17/08
AS8008	Commencement of IRA for Stone Fruit Announced	03/14/08
AS8006	Draft Wheat Export Marketing Bill Released	03/06/08
AS8005	Wine Annual	02/26/08
AS8004	Government Announces Review of Australia's Quarantine & Biosecurity Processes	02/21/08
AS8002	Productivity Commission Invites Further Submissions to Pork Safeguards Inquiry	01/23/08
AS8001	Impact of Grain Prices on GOA Policy	01/11/08